RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

OPPOSITION TO RATIFICATION (I.

The Reductions in Tariff Bates Are Looked Upon as a Blow to the Republican Pol-icy of Protection—Treaties Cannot Take Effect Until Approved by the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- Such strong opposition has developed in Congress, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, to the terms of the reciprocity treaties with France, the Argentine and the British West Indies, recently negotiated, that it is quite probable they will not be ratified. The treaties are in danger not only because of the opposition to certain specified provisions, but because of the belief that the House of Representatives will withhold its approval even if the necessary two-thirds vote could be secured in the Senate. It is not often that the House of Representatives has been consulted in the making of treaties, but its approval is necessary to those now pending, as they were negotiated by the President under Section 4 of the Dingley Tariff act of 1897, which provides that they shall not be proclaimed until they have been "ratified by the Senate and approved by Con-

Little is known in the House of Representatives as yet about the the terms of the treaties, as they have not been submitted to that body. by Senators on both sides of the chamber, and particularly by some of the Republican members of the Finance Committee who are surprised at what they found. In a general way, is said that the French treaty contains clauses that seem to have been drawn for the purpose of giving something for nothing, and they have aroused the especial opposition of the California Senators because of the provisions with regard to the admission of French wines and other articles which they say would be farally disastrous to the fruit industry of the Pacific slope. The California delegation are openly and vigorously fighting the Jamaica treaty now on account of the provision regarding the admission of citrous fruits and preparing to organize a general opposition to it.

In the Argentine fracts the

In the Argentine treaty the provisions that apparently excites the most surprise and criticism on the part of Republican Senators who are informed of them are those making a 20 per cent, reduction in hides and wool. Already unofficial notice has come to the committee that the far Western States and Ohio will not consent to such a blow to industries in which they are so generally engaged, and that they will organize to fight the treaty, strangely enough the convention with France is no more popular there than here, as it has already been severely criticised by French statesmen.

is no more copular there than here, as it has aiready been severely criticised by French statesmen.

A Republican Senator said to-day that the House of Representatives will undoubtedly look upon the provisions making radical reductions in tariff rates as a blow to the Republican policy of protection, and feel that they would be unable to satisfactorily expisin to their constituents why they vote the rates up in a tariff bill and down in a reciprocity treaty. A majority vote is, of course, sufficient for the approval of a treaty by the House of Representatives, so that the Republican majority can make the vote a party one if those members whose constituents are directly affected by the various provisions of the treaties do not stand out in opposition to the length of refusing to abide by caucus action.

There seems to be a general lack of information upon the part of Congressmen as to what form of legislation is involved in the approval of treaties by the House of Representatives, but the parliamentary experts say that it would be in the nature of an enabling act, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to modify the administrative features of the tariff act to meet the changes made in the schedules of rates.

The last successful treaty which was submit-

of rates.

The last successful treaty which was submitted to the House of Representatives, as far as the records show, was the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, which was proclaimed by President Grant in 1878, it having been provided that it should not go into effect until Congress passed an act for that purpose, which it did in August of that year. In 1884 the life of the treaty was extended for seven years. In 1887 a reciprocity treaty with Mexico was negotisted and ratified by the Senate. After a lively discussion, however, the House of Representatives defeated the bill designed to carry it into effect, and the treaty, therefore, was never in force.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Pettigrew Calls for Testimony Taken by Commission on the Conduct of the War. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The presiding officer laid before the Senate to-day a communication from the Smithsonian Institution in regard to a vacancy in the Board of Regents, with a joint resolution proposing to fill it by the selection of Richard Alden of Massachusetts.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) commented upon the extraordinary circumstance of the Smithsonian Institution proposing to Congress the passage of a measure for the appointment of a just as proper for the Supreme Court to notify munication was laid on the table.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) gave notice of an amendment to Mr. Bacon's Philippine Islands resolution as follows:

"That in pursuance of section 4 of article XIV. of the Constitution the United States will guarantee to the people of Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and all other States and peoples within its sovereign jurisdiction and control a republican form of government and will protect them against invasion.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) called attention t the fact that a resolution was adopted this

Mr. Hawiey (Rep., Conn.) called attention to the fact that a resolution was adopted this morning, on motion of Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.), calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of the testimony taken by the commission to investigate the conduct of the war. He thought that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and he made that motion.

Mr. Pettigrew opposed the motion, and argued in support of his resolution.

Mr. Pettigrew opposed the motion, and argued in support of his resolution.

Mr. Cookreli (Dem., Mo.) suggested that the resolution abould request the President (if not incompatible with public interests) to furnish the testimony to the Senate; and, as that suggestion was generally concurred in, the resolution was altered accordingly.

Mr. Alisson (Rep., Is.), favored the sending of the restimony to the Senate. He had no doubt that it would be a valuable one, and that it should be printed at the public expense. He hoped that no objection would he made to the printing. He was sure that the President and those who made the investigation would have no objection to the widest publication of the document.

The resolution as modified was adopted.

The Senate then went into executive session and afterward adjourned until Wednesday, Jan. 3.

OUR TRADE INTERESTS IN CHINA. The Assurances Requested From European

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The negotiations of the United States with the European powers having territorial interests in China are likely to continue over into the new year, but the Government is in such a cheerful frame of mind that a favorable outcome is apparently expected. In fact, guarded statements are made by responsible officials that indicate a belief on the part of the Government that the assurances requested by the United States of Great Britain, France, Germany and Bussia will be given sometime in the near future. Even France, which has not shown a disposition to grant any layors to the United States, is now understood to be less reticent and is willing

to discuss the matter at issue in a spirit that a very enecuraging to the American negoto discuss the matter at issue in a spirit that is very encouraging to the American negotiators.

The position of France is different from that of the other European powers, in that she has never recognized spheres of influence. She holds that authority or influence of the foreign nations having territorial interests in China does not extend beyond the area actually controlled or leased by them. Within this imitation, she includes herself. Therefore, France maintains that she cannot consistently give assurance that American trade rights secured by treaty with China will be preserved and continued in any part of the Flowery Kingdom not actually controlled by the French Government. It is believed, in the absence of the assurance required, that France is willing to continue the American trade concession in that part of China under her direct control. The negotiations have not reached the point where European powers are willing to furnish final answers, but it is unquestionably near at hand.

Nominations of Army Officers Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The Senate to-day nominations of the officers appointed to the volunteer army during the recess, including those of Brig.-Gens. James H. Wilson, Bitshugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, Fred D. Grant and Frederick Funston. The nominations of the officers of the volunteer regiments alone comprised some 700 or 800 THE SAMOAN TREATIES.

They Are Favorably Reported to the Senat and Placed on the Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The treaty between the United States, Great Britain and Germany partitioning the Samoan Islands and giving to the United States the island of Tutuila and the adjacent islets, will probably be ratified by the Senate without amendment. The Committee on Foreign Relations this morning ordered a favorable report on the convention after an unsuccessful effort on the part of Mr. Bacon of Georgia to amend it. Mr. Morgan

of Alabama voted with the Republicans.

Mr. Bacon stated that he represented the sentiment of the Senate which was opposed to any steps being taken by this Government that looked like a seizure of these or any other islands or territory. It was, he said, against the long-continued policy of this Government and a violation of the fundamental principle upon which the Republic was based. Mr. Bacon recognized the importance of harbor privileges the United States had in the island, and desired that it should be retained, but the actual assumption of absolute sovereignty over the island ought, he believed, to be submitted

the island ought, he believed, to be submitted to the natives for their approval, and he was of the opinion that such approval would be gladly given. For this reason he asked that an amendment be agreed to submitting the question to the lahabitants of the island.

Mr. Morgan, Mr. Davis and others combated Mr. Bacon's views. The Utiled States, they said, had for several years, been practically in control of the island. It owned the land around Pago-Pago harbor, and enjoyed privileges there that could not be moiested. The conditions there compelled this Government to assume in full obligations it had been fulfilling in common with other powers. An amendment was impracticable and would only complicate the treaty and bring useless confusion and unwarranted delay.

When the vote was taken the treaty was ordered to be reported as sent to the Senate, Mr. Bacon, alone, voting in the negative, he and Mr. Morgan being the only Democrats present.

At the executive session of the Senate this

Bacon, alone, voting in the negative, he and Mr. Morgan being the only Democrats present.

At the executive session of the Senate this afternoon the treaties for the partition of sames and for the arbitration claims for damages in the Samoan Islands were favorably reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations and placed on the calendar.

Government officials were astonished to-day over a despatch from Ania, published in the morning newspapers, which said that the German flag was raised over the Apai court house on Dec. 13, as an official notification of the annexation of the Samoan Islands by Germany; that the native chiefs had been notified by the German Consultat Mataafa would be declared King, and that the Mataafans were driving the supporters of Maileton out of their villages. As the United States have not surrendered possession of the island of Upolo, on which Apai is situated, to Germany, and cannot do so until the partition treaty has been ratified by the Senate, such a proceeding on the part of German officials would constitute a distinct affront to this Government and also to Greman Intact.

At the German Embassy the statement is

Intact.

At the German Embassy the statement is made that the report must be a canard. No official information on the subject has reached the Embassy, but recent official reports from Samoa denounced the newspaper stories of trouble among the natives that were being sent out from Apia as false.

REVOLT AGAINST LEADER PAYNE. Obliged to Allow Mr. Grow to Speak Before the House Would Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-There was a little revolt against Leader Payne by some of the Republicans to-day and his efforts to demon-strate his leadership detained the House for an hour after the time when it would otherwise have adjourned. Under the impression that the session to-day would be brief and un-important, many Republicans had gone home, important, many Republicans had gone home. Mr. Payne having expressed the coinion that nothing would be done. To carry his implied agreement with these members. Mr. Payne, after the reading of the Journal, moved to adjourn. Former Sceaker Grow desired to reply to some observations of Mr. Gaines Dem., Tenn.) yesterday, in criticism of Grow's speech on the Financial bill and when Mr. Payne declined to yield to him, a number of Republicans joined with the Democrats in yoting against adjournment and defeated him, 54 to 70. Twice Mr. Payne demanded votes by roll call, occupying an hour or more without affecting the result. He then gave up the fight and permitted Mr. Grow and Mr. Gaines each to speak five uninutes, after which there was unanimous support of his motion and the House adjourned until Wednesday, Jan. 3.

WE WANT CHATHAM ISLAND.

Negotiations Opened for the Transfer of One of the Galapagos Group.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20,-Negotiations for the ransfer to the United States of Chatham Island, one of the Galapagos group, have been opened between this Government and the Government of Ecuador. An encouraging attimember of the Board of Regents. It would be | tude has been assumed by Ecuador, and there is every reason to believe that the transfer will the President of its selection of a Justice to fill be affected by treaty arrangement which, of a vacancy. After some further colloquy the course, must receive the sanction of the course, must receive the sanction of the Senate and, in a measure, that of the House of Representatives, as both branches of Congress must appropriate the amount of the purchase price before the island can become the property of the United States. Chatham Island is desired by the Navy Department for a coaling station. It lies in the Pacific, about six hundred miles off the coast of Equador. Its possession would be of great advantage to the United States in a naval campaign in the Pacific. The negotiations are said to be the outcome of a story recently published that Great Britain was attempting to secure the Galapagos group. This caused the Navy Department to urge the President to make every effort to obtain Chatham Island for use as a coaling station.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION CALLED. Territories to Have an Increase of Delegates to 6 and Alaska to 4.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Chairman M. A. Hanna of the Republican National Committee has issued a call for the National Convention of delegated representatives of the Republican party, to be held in Philadelphia, beginning June 19 next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President to be voted for next November. It cordially invites the Republican November. It cordially invites the Republican electors of the several States and Territories "and all other electors, without party affiliations, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse its policies," to unite under this call in the selection of candidates. The representation from each State is to be on the same basis as the last National Convention, but for the Territories, including Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Oklahoma, the committee recommends an increase in the number of delegrates to six, with an increase to four in the representation from Alaska.

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MRS. FINGERHUT'S STORY

SHE TELLS HOW SHE CAME TO SHOOT MR. ROKHRICHT.

the Was Agitated When Giving Her Testi-

mony, but Swore That the Revolver Went Off Unexpectedly—Began to Re-alize Things When Rochricht Was Dying. SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 20 .- At the trial of Mrs. Henrietta Fingerhut for the murder o Paul Roehricht, before Chief Justice Magie in the Somerset Court, to-day, there was a ripple of excitement when the aged defendant took the stand. She corroborated the testimony of her husband relating to their trouble with Roehricht and his agents up to the day of the shooting. She related the story of the first at-tempt of Roehricht's agents to dispossess them. She said that she heard loud talking in the field near the house and her husband's call to let the dog loose As she went out a young man stood near the foor. He held a revolver and pointed it at her. She pushed him aside and persuaded her husband to go into the house and lock the door while she remained outside to have a sensible talk with the men there. She swore that after her husband went inside, Lawyer Robert Clark, who had a hatchet, started to hammer in the door. She placed herself before the door, when Clark shifted his hatchet to his left hand and drew the revolver which he pointed at her. In her excitement, she said, herself, when he exclaimed to the other men 'Oh, what a nice girl."

She asked the young man who he was to conront her like a robber. He said that his name was Clark and handed her his card. The card was produced in court. Mrs. Fingerhut said that on the following day, during the absence of her husband and son, Robert Clark, accompanied by a number of men, again came to her door and said that he was there to put them in the road. He said that Roehricht had sent him and the men todo it. She told him that if they broke in the door or attempted to use force against her in the absence of her husband she would protect herself, and displayed to them the revolver given to her by her husband. Clark went away and then more men arrived and finally Roehricht ame. As they gathered about the house she became greatly excited and implored Mrs. Clements, a neighbor who was with her, to go out and reason with them. She opened the window herself and asked Roehricht what she could do. He demanded that she open the doors but she told him she dare not do it as her husband had forbidden her. She heard Roehricht say: Go ahead, boys, and break in: I will be responsible.

Clark took off his coat and went for a big timber. Two men drove the timber against the kitchen door with a crash that shook the bouse. Other men tried to get in at the windows. The locks on the kitchen door were broken and the door was opening. She threw herself against it and held it with all her power. Edward Clark appeared at the open window and pointed a revolver at her and shouted. 'Come on, boys.'

Mrs. Fingerhut continued, visibly excited: 'Then I cried out to Mrs. Clements: They are going to kill me! God help me! Where shall I go?' I knew not where to hide. I went to the kitchen window. I held the revolver in both hands and was horrified when it went off. I seemed dayed at it all and when I began to understand samin Mrs. Clements said: 'Mr. Roehricht is dying.'

Mrs. Fingerhut has been characterized as a woman with a mask, but as she told her story all the suffering, remoree and agony that she had underzong since the day of the murder to be reves and sobbed. Justice Magie declared a recess. When the court was reconvened it was noticed that a cushioned roc was produced in court. Mrs. Fingerhut said that on the following day, during the absence of her husband and son, Robert Clark, ac-

FXPORTS FROM MANILA.

For Three Months They Include \$420,074

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The total amount of export duty collected at Manila for the months July, August and September, 1869, was \$112,952. The total value of exports for July was \$907,092, for August, \$1,393,100; for September, \$1,479,000. The principal articles exported were: Gold coin, \$413,843, of which \$55,000 went to the United States, \$340,319 td China and \$12,524 to Spain; gold builton. \$79,755, of which China took \$78,705 and Germany, \$1,050; silver coin, \$63,062; of which the United States took \$50,060; British East Indies, \$8,250; China, \$3,131, and Spain, \$1,711; silver bullion, \$4,630, all of which went to China.

\$1.771; silver bullion, \$4.058; all of which went to China.

Other exports were: Indigo. \$3,418; copper and manufactures of, \$13,718; hemp, \$2,323,417; manufactures of textile fabrics, \$3,325; copra, \$30,442; hides and skins, \$11,371; fron and steel and manufactures of, \$25,840; perfumery and coametics, \$10,293; distilled spirits, \$11,052; wines, \$3,425; tobacco and manufactures of, \$338,925; cigars, \$45,884; other manufactures of tobacco, \$48,474.

EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS.

J. McAndrew of Jersey City Under the Ban of the Post Office Department. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The use of the mails

has been denied to J. McAndrew of 24 Mercer street, Jersey City, by order of the Post Office Department. A large quantity of circular came from McAndrew's headquarters, headed in the following alluring style:

"Barrels of money are emptied every week into the pockets of those who are wide awake. If you want a few barrels of money don't hesitate, but take up our offer at one."

Then followed the usual description of cheap jewelry, pinned "to a long green printed card, in each corner of which the price \$1 is printed."

Some one who sent McAndrew \$40 for a printed."

Some one who sent McAndrew \$40 for a sample lot of lewelry with "the long green printed cards" thrown in, received in return the jewelry only, and reported the transaction to the Post Office Department.

Trial of the Practice Ship Chesapeake. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-A telegram received to-day by Rear Admiral Rogers. President of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey. the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, from Commander W. H. Emery of that board, who witnessed the official trial of the practice ship Chesapeake, says:
"Trial comuleted and Cheapeake returned to navy yard. Under way Monday in light airs under all sail. Under way Tuesday under all plain sail to top sails in strong breeze with fresh squalls both days, Vessel manceuvred well Tuesday. Her steady keel under topsails by the wind was 10 degrees, increasing to 16 in fresh squalls."

To Enlarge Our Trade With China and

Japan. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Gallinger authorizing the appointment of a com-mission of five members to visit China and Japan and report on their commercial and in-dustrial conditions, with a view to enlarging the trade of the United States in those mar-kets. A similar bill was also offered in the House by Mr. Hepburn of lowa, and a third bill with the same object was introduced in the Senate by Mr. McMillan of Michigan.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-These naval orders were issued to-day:

Washington, Dec. 20.—These naval orders were issued to-day:
Commander A. Ross, to duty as inspector in charge of Firth Lighthouse district, Paltimore.
Lieut G. Kaemmerling, to additional duty as inspector of machinery, cruiser less Moines, building at Fore River Engine Company, Weymouth, Massa Lieutenant-Commander J. P. Mickley, to duty as inspector of machinery, cruiser Denver, building at sorks of Neade & Levy, Philastelphia.
Lieutenant-Commander William H. Nauman, to additional duty as inspector of machinery, cruiser Cleveland, building at Bath iron Works, Bath, Me.
Commander William A. Windsor, to additional duty as inspector of machinery, cruiser Cleveland, building at Bath iron Works, Bath, Me.
Commander William A. Windsor, to additional duty as inspector of machinery and the commander works of William B. Smith, to additional duty as inspector of machinery, cruiser Chattanooga, building at Orescent Ship Yards, Flizabethport, N. Lieut, William S. Smith, to additional duty as inspector of machinery, cruiser that works of William R. Triext Company, Richmond, Va. Assistant Faymaster, B. F. Hall, to duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

The following Marine Corps orders have been tasted to James Fornes, to be president Col. G. C. Goodles and Col. F. L. Duny, to be members, and Capt. C. S. Badford to be recorder of an examining board to meet at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C. of Dec. 21.

Lieut-Col. M. O. Goodrell, to command the marine barracks, Norfolk, to command the marine barracks, Norfolk, to command the marine barracks, Rev Tork Navy Yard, Jan. 5.

SENATOR HOAR'S POLICY.

How He Would Have Congress Deal With Our New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts to-day offered resolutions declara-tory of the policy of the United States toward the recent acquisitions of territory and they were laid on the table temporarily. They read as follows:

Warrens. The American people and the several States in the Union have in times past, at important periods in their history, especially when declaring their independence, establishing their constitutions, undertaking new and great respo fit to declare the purposes for which the Nation or State was founded, and the important objects the people intend to pursue in their political action;

Whereas. The close of a great war, the liberation by the United States of the people of Cubs and Porto Rico in the Western Hemisphere, and of the Philippine Islands in the Far Fast and a reduction of those peoples to a condition of practical dependence upon the United States, constitute an occasion which makes such a declaration proper; therefore, be it Resolved. That this Republic adheres to the docrines which were in the past set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and in its National and State

That the purpose of its existence and the objects to which its political action ought to be directed are the ennobling of humanity, the raising from the dust its humblest and coarsest member the enabling of persons coming lawfully under its power or influence to live in freedom and in honor, under governments whose forms they are to have a share in determining and in whose administrat they have an equal voice. Its most important and pressing obligations are:

First-To solve the difficult problem presented by he presence of different races on our own soil with equal constitutional rights. To make the negro safe in his home, secure in his vote, equal in his tunity for education and employment; and to 'bring tunity for education and employment; and to bring
the Indian to a civilization and culture in accordance with his need and capacity.

Second—To enable great clines to govern themselves in freedom. in honor and in purity;
Third—To make the ballot box as pure as a accramental vessel, and the election return as perfectly
in accord with the law and the truth as the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Fourth—To banish illiteracy and ignorance from
the land.

Fourth-To banish litteracy same and for every the land.

Fifth-To secure for every workman and for every working woman wages enough to support a life of comfort, and an old age of leisure and quite, as bests those who have an equal share in a self-enis those who have an equal share tho the share those who have an equal share those who have an equal bents those who have an equal share in a self-governing State.

Sixth—Fo grow and expand, over the continent and over the island of the sea, just so fast, and no faster, as we can bring into equality and self-govern-ment, under our Constitution, peoples and races who will share these ideals and help to make them

resilities.

Beventh—To set a peaceful example of freedom which mankind will be giad to follow, but never to force even freedom upon unwilling nations at the point of the bayonet or at the cannon's mouth.

Eighth—To abstain from interfering with the freedom and just rights of other nations or peoples, and to remember that the liberty to do right necessarily involves the liberty to do wrong; and that the American people has no right to take from any other people the bir hright of freedom because of a fear that they will do wrong with it.

DOG OWNERS IN A DILEMMA.

All Washington Dogs Must be Muzzled, but Local Dealers Have No Muzzles.

WARHINGTON, Dec. 20.-Between a proclamation issued several days ago by the District Commissioners and a present stringency in the local dog-muzzle market, citizens of Washington who own pet dogs find themselves in a peculiar dilemma. By order of the Com-missioners no dog is to run in the streets who is not securely muzzled. No Washington merchant has muzzles to sell, and a supply cannot be obtained before Jan. 15. What worries the local dog owner is the disposition to be made of his dogs meanwhile. About a week ago the Secretary of Agri-

culture issued a notice to the effect that cases of hydrophobia had appeared in the District of Columbia and the adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia in such number as to make the region a plague-amitten district, and he has forbidden any resident of the district to remove his dogs to any other territory, and prohibited all others from bringing dogs into the plague region. The District Commissioners had no official knowledge of the "plague" before this order was issued, and they wrote Secretary Wilson asking light on the subject. His reply instance I more than enough cases to sustain his decision, and, under District law, under necessary the issuance of the proclamation concerning muzzles. But the local dealers in sporting goods were not prepared for the demand, and so nine-tenths of the dogs must either be kept indoors or run at large without muzzles, under penalty of confiscation. Whatever else happens, they cannot be taken out of the city while the Agricultural Detertions of the desire of confiscation. cannot be taken out of the city while the Agri-cultural Department order continues in force

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Middleton S. Eliott, to be Passed Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

Robert Ethridge Carmody, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps. in the Marine Corps.

To be Supervisors of Census—Andrew J. White, First district of Kansas, Walker Wilkins, Third district of Kontucks.

Fust mistre: Eugene L'Hote, Milford, Ill.; W. P. Himel, Jr. White Casile, La; Charles C. White, Group, Me. N. H. Ingersoll, lirainerd, Minn.; Henry C. Mead, Caidwell, N. J.; Albert Weed, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Herenfter It Will Be Paerto Rico. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The name of the new sland possession of the United States in the West Indies is to be officially spelled hereafter "Puerto Rico." So the President decided to-day on the recommendation of the Board of Geographical Names. The President was guided in his decision by the customary spelling of the word in Spanish, the language of the Island.

Army Orders.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The following army rders were issued to-day: First Lieut, Odus C. Horney, Ordnance Department to New York for examination for promotion, Acting Assistant Surgeon William W. Calhoun, from this city to San Francisco.

The Manhanest Floated

GRENPORT, L. I., Dec 20.-The passenger steambout Manhanset was floated to-day by a steamboat Mannanses was noated to-usy by a tugboat belonging to the T. A. Scott Wrecking Company of New London. She had to be pumped out before she could be moved. The Manhanset ran ashore near the Shelter Island Heights wharf during the heavy fog on Monday



KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS CLEANSES THE SYSTEM

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DISPELS EFFECTUALLY,
OVERCOMES HEADACHES
OVERCOMES HEADACHES
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As to Lots, Plots or Farms. Readers of THE SUN always know when a good thing is presented. Let them know what you have to offer by using its advertising columng.—Ade,

ELEVATED AT THE BATTERY

IT SUBMITS PLANS FOR GETTING OUT OR STATING IN.

One Route Proposed Curves in Front of the New Custom House Site—Some Plans Change Terminal, Others Suggest Improvements Without Moving the Structure As the extended time within which the Manhattan Railway Company was to get its structure out of Battery Park was about to expire, the new time limit reaching only until to-day, the managers of the road through Vice-President and General Manager Alfred Skitt reopened correspondence with President George C. Clausen of the Park Department. submitted some plans and suggestions as to what they might do toward moving or improving their structure if they wanted to, and asked for thirty days more grace. Mr. Clausen grants the extension of time in a most gracious manner and in fact calls attention to the fact that the last notice of eviction which he served upon the road said that no action would be taken until "after" Dec. 21. Here is the latest exchange of compliments:

Hom. George C. Cirwien, President Park Board:

DEARSIR: In accordance with our communication of Nov. 20 I beg to herewith hand a number of plans ias per following list), showing the comparative practicability of various routes for the elevated railroad in reaching the South Ferry terminus from Greenwich street and Battery place. Also herewith are suggestions and plans by Mr. John Y. Culyer, land-scape architect, with respect to treatment of the Battery Park in the neighborhood of the elevated railroad. These plans have been ready for some days, but the absence from New York on professional duty of our counsel has prevented consultation and has led to delay. Upon their return, which will probably not be before the close of this week. I trust you will appoint a time and place convenient to yourself, when a full conference can be had with respect to all the questions involved.

Insamuch as the entire matter is now before you for consideration I would ask an extension of thirty days, in the form heretofore adopted, and I now see no reason why the subject cannot finally be disposed of within that time. Respectfully yours.

Alfred Skitt, Esq., Vice-President, &c.: Hon, George C. Clausen, President Park Board:

Alfred Skitt, Esq., Vice-President, &c.:

Alfred Skitt, Esq., Vice-President, &c.:

DEAR SIR: In acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 18th lnst. I have to say that I was unable to reach it for the purpose of examining the plans until to-day.

I find that for any proper consideration of them the conference, or meeting, which you suggest, seems absolutely necessary, as only two of the bians are accompanied by any explanatory memorands. I will be pleased to take the whole subject up with you here on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M.

The extension of Nov. 21, which you request to have further extended, seems to me to be sufficient to cover the necessary time for the full consideration of the entire matter without any formal action. You will note that it reads to the effect that no action will be taken upon the notice of intended revocal until after the 21st day of December, 1859.

Pending the consideration, of the matter in the spirit of your communication of the 18th hist, there would naturally be no action by this Department under the notice. Respectfully, New York, Dec. 20.

Park Commissioner.

The drawings which were submitted were

Department under the notice. Respectfully, New York, Dec. 20. Park Commissioner. The drawings which were submitted were twelve in number and comprise drawings in plan and detail of the present structure and its line through Battery Park, with like plans of several proposed new locations for the line from Battery place to South Ferry and changes in the terminal, two containing suggestions for bark treatment without moving the present structure; and a traffic diagram showing the relative importance of the twenty most used stations of the elevated system through the number of passengers carried from each during the last fiscal year. No argument was made regarding this comparison, but the figures speak for themselves. They show 7,789,985 passengers carried from South Ferry while the only other station which approached this in numbers was that at the City Hall from which 7,674,707 passengers went out in the course of the year. Cortland at areat on the Sixth-avenue line was next with 3,731,801 passengers. Twenty-third street next with 3,012,228 and Hilth street. Park place and 125th street following, each with about 3,500,000. One hundred and sixteenth street and Third avenue was the best uptown station on the East Side, with 3,002,520 passengers for the year.

The propositions submitted for treating the line of the elevated structure between Battery place and South Ferry were comprised under four general heads. The first was to leave it where it is, but to screen it from view as far as possible by plantations of trees, evergreens, or by fences. The next contemplates the changing of the line only so much as to bring it along the edge of the park senerally instead of cutting into the park as at present, while the third and lourth propose routes in the streets all clear of the park.

One of these routes, which would undoubtedly be opposed by the Government officials, showed the road curving from Battery place around in front of the new site for the Custom House at fowling Green and running thence down Whitehall street

the Y was combined with some of the other plans, while in others again it was proposed to make the Y even bigger than it now is, and to take more park room for it.

The Board of Health resumed its nagging at the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company yesterday after an interruption of severalweeks, due to bubonic plague. The meeting yesterday was called a nublic hearing, and Watts D. Gardiner, one of the sanitary inspectors of the Department, was questioned once more on the subject of the alleged weakness of the elevated road structure. He was the only person heard and he had nothing new to tell.

If the Health Board hadn't moved uptows, but had remained in the Criminal Courts building, it could smell Centre market and find something to do.

FREIGHT TERMINAL IN STAMFORD. New Haven Ratiroad Said to Have Found

Its Harlem Yards Inadequate. STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 20,-Agents of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company have recently been in Stamford, looking for dock property, to establish a large freight yard here. The facilities for handling reight yard here. The facilities for handling perishable freight in the Harlem yards have been inadequate for several years, and the company has suffered loss for this reason. After carefully examining the available shore front between Harlem and Norwalk, the agents of the company found land here best adapted for the proposed new freight terminus. Freight from the west and east will be brought to Stamford on transports, if the plans are carried out, and trains will be made up here for cities in the east.

east.

In connection with the new freight terminal, it is the intention of the company to establish a passenger service, which, in all probability will include day and night boats, so that it will be possible to make the trip by water between Stamford and New York, in either direction, sometime during the day and evening.

Protest Against New Freight Bates. The New York Board of Trade and Trans portation has memorialized the Interstate commerce Commission to protest against the recent reclassification of freight rates by the recent reclassification of freight rates by the Trunk Line Association. The board says that under the reclassification there is too great a difference between the carled rate and the rate for smaller shipments and that it works a great injustice upon the small shippers. The commission is saked to use its influence upon the railroads to get them to postpone the putting into effect of the new rate from Jan. 1 until the Board of Trade shall have had a chance to prove to the railroads that the new schedule will injure commerce and the railroads themselves.

Chicago and Alton Changes. CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—It is probable that official announcement will soon be made of the ap-pointment of George J. Charlton as general passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton Railpassenger agent of the Unicago and Aiton Rail-road, and of Clarence Price of Cincinnati as purchasing agent in place of A. V. Hartwell, both appointments becoming effective on Jan. 1. Mr. Charlion, it is thought, will be his father's successor. He has been with the pas-senger department of the Alton since boyhood, and is a master of all its working details.

"Syndicate" Agnew Held for Trial. John G. Agnew, the manager of the Washngton Syndicate at 81 Greenpoint avenue. Brooklyn, a concern that was just starting business on a 10 per cent, a week plan wher William F. Miller's Franklin Syndicate at 144 William F. Miller's Franklin Syndicate at 144
Floyd street, Williamsburg, collapsed last
month, had a hearing yesterday in the Lee
avenue police court on the charge that he had
conducted a banking business contrary to the
banking laws of the State. Testimony was
given by the chief clerk of the State Banking
Department, by Agnew's bookkeeper and by
two detectives and Agnew was held for trial at
Special Sessions. Bail was reduced from
\$5,000 to \$1,000.

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NEW BRANCH FOR THE READING. Probable Sale of the Western Maryland Causes a New Line to Be Built.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.-To offset the damage that would be done to its business by the sale of a controlling interest in the stock of the Western Maryland Railroad to New York interests, the Philadelphia and Reading road has begun to make extensive improvements with a view of continuing the control of the upper Lehigh hard coal fields. It was admitted at the office of the Reading Company to-day that the company had entered into contracts for the construction of a branch line to run from Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, Md., the present southwestern terminus of the Reading, to Cherry Run, on the Baltimore and Ohio road. The traffic of this territory has heretofore been controlled by the Western Maryland, with which the Reading Company has had a traffle agreement since 1885, when the long bridge over the Susquehanna at Harrisburg was opened. The Reading has been doing a large and continually increasing business over the Western Maryland during

been doing a large and continually increasing business over the Western Maryland during the last three years, and the rumor that the road was to change hands has made it solicitous as to this business.

The Baltimore and Ohio covers the Cumberland coal field in western Maryland and taps the upper West Virginia and the Youghlogheny valley in Fayette county, this State. The new line will give direct connection with the Schuylkill. Northumberland and upper Lebigh coal fields, in which the Baltimore and Ohio has long desired to share, and also provides a new outlet to Baltimore, Washington and the South in one snipment, avoiding the transfer to steam colliers at tidewater.

In this connection, it may be said that the alliance of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading does not seem to be in danger of an early collapse, as would be the case if the Pennsylvania or the New York Central were to get control of the former road. Speaking of this off-repeated story, an official of the Pennsylvania road said to-day:

There is no deal whatever that contemplates the absorption or control of the Baltimore and Ohio. There is nothing whatever in the story that there is to be an alliance between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio."

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 20.—At a special meeting of the City Council called by Mayor Haves this evening an entire new set of city directors on the Western Maryland Railroad was nominated and promptly confirmed. This action was taken because the old directors were opposed to the policy of the administration, which advocated a saic of the city's interest in the corporation to the New York syndicate. There are thirteen directors and of these eight represent the city, which owns a controlling interest. The object is to dipose of Baltimore's holdings, which are not only non-productive, but entail an expense upon the city of \$112,000 a year, the amount due on bonds upon which the city guarantees payment. It is the intention of the syndicate contemplating the purchase to innee connection with the coal field

R. W. FIELDING ON TRIAL AGAIN Contractor Doody Unable to Remember

Paying Him 10 Per Cent. on a Contract. The second trial of Robert W. Fielding, 10rmer Deputy Commissioner of the Department of City Works, on an indictment charging him with conniving at the audit of fraudulent bills against the city of Brooklyn in connection with the repaying of New Utrecht avenue, was continued before Supreme Court Justice Smith in Brooklyn yesterday. District Attorney Steele said that the contract was given to Daniel Doody, who paid Fielding 10 per cent. for the favors he received. The original contract, he favors he received. The original contract, he said, for the work on New Utrecht avenue was \$0.350; but extra work allowed brought the bills up to \$17,000. On the first trial Fielding was convicted. Doody testified yesterday that he did not remember having any conversation with Mr. Fielding regarding the contract.

Q. Did you pay him 10 per cent on this contract;
A. I do not remember.
Q. Will you swear that you did not? A. I will not.
"That will do for Daniel Doody." said District Attorney Steele in disgust.
The defense opened and the trial will be continued to-day.

MUST PAY HER LAWYER. Judgment Obtained Against a Staten Island Schoolteacher.

Justice Albert Reynaud of the Second Disrict Municipal Court, Stapleton, Staten Island, gave a decision yesterday against Mrs. Alma H. de Belprat, a teacher of modern languages in the Tottenville public high school, in an action brought against her by Clifford H. Gest, action brought against her by Clifford H. Gest, a lawyer of 115 Broadway, Manhattan, for \$50 counsel fees and \$15 expenses.

The action was tried last Saturday. In November of last year Mrs. de Belprat, then a teacher in the Stapleton public school, was tried before the Richmond Borough School floard on charges of ridiculing the Roman Catholic religion in the classroom. Lawyer Gest acted as counsel for Mrs. de Helbrat at the trial, which resulted in her being censured and transferred to the Tottenville achool flefore Justice Beynaud, Mrs. de Belprat said that Charles Copeland, now travelling in Switzerland, recommended Mr. Gest as counsel and she did not believe the expense would come upon her. Mr. Gest admitted that Mr. Copeland had introduced him to Mrs. de Belprat. Justice Reynaud gave judgment for the full amount.

Jury Disagrees as to Helen D. Ward's In the action of Helen D. Ward to recover

30,000 damages from St. Vincent's Hospital for alleged negligent treatment the jury was unable to agree yesterday and was discharged by Justice Leaventritt. She said that a nurse had put a hot water bag on her leg while she was under other and that she was burned so that the use of the leg was impaired.

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FIGHT FOR DR. KENNEDT'S LIFE. Friends on Staten Island Raise a Purse to Pay the Lawyers. Lawrer Sidney F. Rawson, of the firm of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford of Port Richmond. S. I., a former District Attorney of Richmond county, has been engaged to argue the case of Samuel J. Kennedy of New

Dorp, under sentence of death for the murder of Dolly Reynolds in August, 1808, bemurder of Dolly Reynolds in August, 1898, before the Court of Appeals. William Allaire
Shortt of Tompkinsville will act as associate
counsel. A number of Dr. Kennedy's friends
at New Dorp, including the members of a secial club there, who believe he is innocent, have
raised a purse to engage this counsel. It is
said that the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Youum, rector of St. Andrew's Prostestant Episcopal
Church, Richmond, has been instrumental in
securing the money.

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